LF The press of matter compris us to leave out the commercial news. We shall take care

this does not happen again.

Look Out. The Emperor of Russia proposes to abolish

been invaded and trampled on by an unscrupu-

ous engine of despotism, and had the sufferers

hen tisen and in fierce conflict destroyed the ha

ted oppression and its supporters, no one would

have expressed amozement, because in such a

cause there is a holy object to be secured. But

potism, civil or ecclesiastical, of which the peo-

ple were weary, to be put down. The govern-

and its benignant ministrations were intende

for the benefit of that particular class, who

for the purpose of promoting atrocities gladden-

ing to their hearts, we should have expected pre-

clothed the city of Paris in mourning. But be-

are well calculated to confound the speculations

perious or substantial good in view to nerve th

thousand Parisians has amazed the world.

tridom in Russin! It is said, that he is resolved in the late outbreak in Paris there was no des upon it, and will have his way.

Some of the Grand Dukes oppose the step earment sympathised thoroughly with the people nestly. "The setfs are not prepared for freedom:" "they must be educated," &c., these are the objections made to their emancipation. young noble replies: "Serfdom is wrong. Do sought its overthrow. If the condemned fiends right, and you begin to educate. Free the serfs, and you put them in a condition where they can fit themselves for freedom. - But keep them enslaved, and they will never be prepared-never educated." The Cgar sympathises and agrees with him

Will the South be behind this despot? falter with such an example before it?

Think of It. Go and ask any one, " if he does not wish t

make his friends happy around him," and he will of philosophers and philanthropists who dream of reply eagerly, "Yes; by all means." We shall hardly find an exception. Even the most selfish would desire this. And if, further we were to seek out the hard and harsh man, and kith and kin?" he would indignantly respond

"No-never." be, in the saddest way. Does any one doubt this fact? Let him consider. Look at the con-

Whatever stops mental growth, or whoever er before was such uncalculating slaughter so retards it, must be regarded as the worst foe of long persevered in unless there was some very society. Bring the matter home. You, father, are authoritatively told, with all your means. that their minds must remain uncultivated, and that this recent carnage of ten, fifteen, or twenty kept forever in ignorance. What would be your feeling? Remonstrances, strong, earnest, overpowering, would rise to your lips, and your arms would be nerved, instantly, to strike at the despot who should issue so inhuman a decree. Well, ever desperate, in order to throw off for awhile if society acts in a way to produce this result the lethargy which oppresses them. However upon large bodies of its citizens, is not the wrong slight the hope of gain may be, such creatures as great! is not the suffering greater? and ought will embark in crazy crusades against the estabnot the wrong-doers to be called to strict account? Escape from the reasoning, if you can.

Turn, then, to the effect of slavery, in this respect upon the minds of our laboring citi- gogues, and enlist heartily in any enterprise imposing. A vast concourse attended from the

fund-means that would be deemed ample above their miserable condition, to lift them procession exceeded anything before seen in the noblest works." to educate every child in the Commonwealth. Is and brighter atmosphere, where new hopes may it so employed? Not a dollar of it, scarcely. The cawn upon them, is an object towards which the quence and ability. State, indeed, has used this fund for other mat. loftiest and most expanded philanthrophy may ters-has violated a sacred trust, too, in doing well be directed. The light of knowledge ought it. And what is the excuse? That the popula- to be sent into the dark abodes of ignorance, and tion in many counties is so thin, and so ignorant the cheering promises of religion should be profin others, as to render an effective school system fered to such as look only to the gratification of States. out of the question. Would this reasoning be sensual appetites for happiness. The young held just in New York? Would any State in should be rescued from the haunts of iniquity New England listen to it for a moment? The and enlightened with respect to duty, and right, ples of ignorance would be the strongest ples for and truth; before their souls become incrusted action. The public would say, and say truly, with vice and crime. In our own happy coun-"the greater the ignorance, the greater the ne. cessity for schools-and school-masters-while sands and tens of thousands are suffered to grow we have the means, and know our duty, they up in ignorance and destitution, the certain foremust be employed in educating the masses-in educating every child whose parents wish it."

Why is this not done, or atttempted to be done,

Slavery is the obstacle. That alone prevents it. Is that obstacle beyond our control? No citizen will affirm that such is the fact. Who, then is responsible for the lamentable ignorance which prevails in Kentucky among so many of our peoadults who cannot read and write, only knew against it can possibly be organised. Having how they are kept down, and who does it, think proved its ability to suppress the best concerted are to 2,400,592 in but that when all are dead, the red man will be you they would or ought to submit to it? Make the case your own-apply it to your own family, and answer.

The Insurrection in Paris.

The 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th days of June of the present year, are destined to be memorable on the history of the French people. A hateful celebrity, like that which keeps the memory of are among the darkest days that blacken the an- litical philosophers to establish extensive reforms the population of the slave-holding portion of the nals of our tace; days contra-distinguished from under which France may be both free and hapother days by the pre-eminence of the crimes py-

havor of battle fields, that ordinary accounts of ing, as we do, in the great doctrine of progress, ion, had increased in 50 years to 4,930,529 in slaughter, however terrific, fail to strike their we feel the buoyancy of hope, even while we 1840, when there were only 4,632,640 white perhearts with horror, or even to ruffle the smooth deeply sorrow over, events calculated to lesson sons in the slavedivision—which is nearly 300, current of their feelings. Something extraordi-our enthusiasm, We earnestly hope that France persons in the free States over the number in the may be saved the disgrace of further bloodshed, slave States is at this time nearly 6,000,000. nouse and to excite them. Had ten or twenty thousend men perished on some battle-field where hostile nations contended for victory, the account would have been so like hundreds of oth. ers with which the minds of all readers of history are familiar, that it would not have disturbed their tranquility. But when as many men hyang in the same city are althur litered in a struggie published, we shall be better able to appreciate throughout Mexico, including Texas, slavery was which is not graced by the usual apology for letter able to appreciate throughout Mexican government years ago, galized murders, every cheek turns paie, and we of the misguided and guilty men who participamands of the Catholic religion for centuries teel that so stupendous an attocity, such wide spread woe, such awful crime, ought to horniy it were better to withold any final judgment in ry, in all the free States, has vastly increased in

One peculiarity, and a very striking peculiarty it is too, in the recent insurrection in Paris is, it was directed against a government which the malice and crime. Judging of it, however, by beginning to consider the people had very recently instituted, and which the lights now on our mind, we cannot but reto promote the welfare of those who rebelled corded in history. scainst it and sought to put it down at any cost of blood. The insurgents were animated by an infuriated seal to destroy an agency which was intent on their highest good. Tens of thousands of men banded themselves together, and arrayed great many persons in tattered garments, and tion, and of all that is good in the civilized world themselves in warlike attitude against a government eminently popular in allits features, a government which meditated the most extensive popular medication ever undertaken by any other government. It is difficult to conceive how popular in a state of the most beastly intoxication. government. It is difficult to conceive how popular frenzy could become so unterly, indiscrimilike we learned belonged to a regiment of 54.29 per cent, were from the slave States, and success. And against whom were all these forresidents of the same city, men actuated with the thing now were a mouroful and distressed apsame hopes of political and social reform, devoted to precisely the same interests which were the soldiers heads; no martial fire gleamed from be constantly increasing at each decenial epoch, dear to the hearts of the insurgents! In this their eyes; none of the glow of health was seen for the natural increase of the federal or repre-

Now, if an army of foreigners, bent on the subjugation of the people, had entered Paris, no one would have wondered at the conduct of its citizens, if they had rises up against the invaders. No one felt surprised that the Parisians in February last, rose in their might and overthrew the government of Louis Philippe, because it had falsified its pledges, and had become the wondered out the wretched on the wretched out the wretched on the wretched on the wretched on the wretched out the wretched out the wretched on the wretched out the wretched o

tyrannical and insupportably oppressive. In that has come over many a soul, how much more grees from the slave States in each decental pe these facts men generally recognize a legitimate | melancholy a scene presents itself! The seeds source of popular indignation, and are prone to of vice have germinated in many a heart, and justify such outbreaks when aimed at the design of systems that have become insolerable. So also, if the rights of conscience had ravages of pestitence and famine are dreadful; but when we look upon what war has done, we nust exclaim

"Man is to man the surest deadliest fue!" The "light on Glory's plume" is false indeed for it is the light of burning cities reflected from seas of blood.

There it is: Passing along the street one day, and talking about the prospect, and the real difficulty there was in slave States, either for the laborer to rise, and the director of labor to make great progress. the question was asked, "what is the cause?" and a mechanic friend, pointing to two slaves doing certain work, replied, "there it is." He feitat. Not only was the work poorly done, but worse vet, it prevented white laborers from doing pisely such a revolt and such scenes as have it; and from improving their condition, as it should be improved. Capitalist! who suffers? ore the horrors of this revolt took place, no one Citizen! who pays? You-you, and yours! Your would have so far presumed on the stupidity and capital would be larger-your industry more profwickedness of the human heart as to have proitable-your progress, socially, morally, econon nounced such scenes possible. This insucrecically, surer-were all around you free. There

Imperiant Decision. an early millenial period. The cold-blooded fe-The supreme court of Penusylvania recently decided upon the constitutionality of the laws en rocity of Tamerlane and Genghis Kahn, centuries ago, the ruthlessness with which they spread joining the observance of Sunday as a day of rest with fire and aword, havor and min in even di. from labor. The facts of the once are, briefly rection, was scarcely more devilish than that ex- that a man named Specht, a farmer and a Sevhibited by the Parisian insurgents. The bar- enth Day Baptist, residing in Franklin county, barities of these Asiatic conquerors sprang from was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avocainsatiable just of conquest which has in all ages tions on Sunday-such as hauling out manure. some extent mans the happiness of others, and signalized itself by the perpetration of the most &c .- and fined by the court. He appealed to the migres and oppresses them, unwittingly it may startling crimes, and are therefore capable of ex- supreme court, mainly, it would seem, to test, planation. The awful iniquity of the Paristan for hissect, the constitutionality of the law un populace, who, for four days rioted in the blood der which he was fined. The opinion of the sequences of slavery, and say whether the as- of thousands of their friends and neighbon is court was delivered by Judge Bell, and is conclusionally without parallel on the pages of history, for nev- sive in favor of the constitutionality of the law

> The venerable Bishop Soule, long a faithful is heart to deeds of daring. The four thousand numbers of the guillotine during the Reign of ssioners and others representing the Southern church at the late general conference of the In all large cities there are masses of idle, ig-Northern, convened a meeting of the bishops. norant and dissolute people who crave excite, nisnoners, and others appointed by th ment, and are willing to embrace any cause, how-South, at Louisville, Ky., on the 6th of Septem-Northern general conference,

Antional Monument. The ceremonies in laying the corner stone of lished order of things. Every-day life is too the Washington National Monument on the tame for such hot and restless beings. They enough in Massachusetts, with slight State help, above the night that surrounds them to a purer Capital. The oration by the Hon. R. C. Win-

The tale to be told by the statistics of 1850, will show a large decline of power in the slave

The number of Representatives in the House of Representatives must be greatly diminished, and in every way the South will be weakened.

try this is practicable; and yet, even here, thou letter from Jess Chickering: FREEMAN HUNT, ESQ.-My DEAR SER:-In a inversation with you a few days since, we were speaking of some facts in the history of our counrunners of crime. That our country may not try, which bore on the subject of slavery, and God and man, and as such are divine witnesses be disgraced by scenes which shall appal the which seemed to be of importance, as tending to of the higher, hotier life. stoutest hearts, the young should be rescued show that the cause of freedom has been thus far essentially increasing in strength, and is likely to from all loathsome places, and brought within

hopes and desires of a life consecrated to well-States; as distinguished by the existence of Since the failure of this well-planned and slavery, and by its prohibition. The whole popmost wonderfully sustained insurrection in Par. ulation of the United States in 1790 was 3,929, ple! They who uphold this obstacle—who cling is, the Government will probably be better able States and Territories, and 1,968,625 to the free, to slavery, and declare they will not abandon it to maintain itself, for it is scarcely to be expectto slavery, and declare they will not abandon it. to maintain itself, for it is scarcely to be expect- or only 7,153 more in the free than the slave di And if the masses understood-if the white ed that deeper or more comprehensive hostility vision. This trifling excess of only 7,153 in amounts to 3,500,000, and in 1860 will amoun schemes of its enemies, it will not be likely to 4,000,000. The natural increase in the free hereafter to encounter any very formidable op- States has been greater than in the slave States; position. The malcontents, too, will learn from and besides, fourth-fifths of the emigrants from the most general among the tribes as to the origin tions furnish melancholy proofs of the demoral the sad experience of last month, enough of the power of the Government to assure them that inevitable destruction awaits all armed hostility after. And it is not improbable that before many that may be arrayed against it. Such, we hope, years have clapsed, some of the slave States wil abolish slavery. In Delaware, the number of slaves was reduced from 1790 to 1840, from 8,may be the case, but we must confess that the late scenes have shaken our faith and the trust- 587 to 2,605, and in Maryland from 103,036 to St. Bartholomew's day fresh in the minds of ing hopeliness with which we have contemplated 89,737. It should be borne in mind that during men, will forever be associated with them. They the efforts of the French philanthrophits and po-

By no means, however, would we despair of 1790 was 3,172,534, of whom 1,371,483 belong Men are so accustomed to read of the sad any true system of reform anywhere. Believ- The excess of 629,558 in 1790 in the free divismonths this sentiment has manifested itself, and received encouragement and support the more seem to have been sufficient to have excluded the neighboring town, where we sew several gentle- subject from the consideration of European govmen in military dresses. We also observed a ernments. The voice of christianity, of civiliza-

at the destruction of such a political system. Mexico. This same regiment we had seen, it From 1843 to 1853, exclusive of new States the free States is now about three-fifths of the pearance. No triumphant hanner waved over whole; and it is obvious that the proportion will

Now, if an army of foreigners, bent on the A few months had worked out the wretched- between three and four hundred thousand an-

riod from 1793 to 1833. And, even to justain this decreasing proportion, it has so happened that there have have been nearly 3,000 more vo-

And further the number of voters in the United States in 1844, was about 3,000,000—it now is nearly three and a half millions. It has been estimated that the number of slaveholders is about 300,000, or not more than a thirtieth part of that of the voters. Some think that of these slaveholders, only about 100,000 are voters-1 will suppose the number to be about 200,000, or with labor. The man of wealth may resort to one to 10 or 20 voters. It would seem that the number of those who have an interest in this slave property, cannot be more than four times his course his inclination; and the lady, surround that of the slaveholders, and six times that of ed by servants, may busily devote herself in number is only one seventeenth part of the her sphere, and see that her daughters, however that those interested in slavery are only about that, often, in direct association with slavesone-eighth of the whole population of these

Presidential electors in 1836, 1840, and 1844, the number of votes cast in the slave States, including the probable numbers in South Carolina, where the choice was made by the Legislature, was only about 30 per cent of the whole num-ber, while in the free States it was about 70 per cent. The number of white persons in the two divisions of the States, was in 1849, 32.45 per cent., and 67 46 per cent. respectively—the right of suffrage being more extended among the whites in the free than in the slave States. Let the above facts be duly considered, and though the time of emancipation may be de-layed, the event can haply be postponed many years before the constitutional power of the General Government will be exercised by those who will seek to limit, and will limit slavery where it is, and will check its farther extension. Truly yours,
JESSE CHICKERING.

Steamboat Milwaukie Wrecked.

The Steamboat Milwankie, from Cincia for St. Louis, in passing over the falls on the 14th inst., took a sheer on the pilot, and struck the rocks in the Indiana schute, which caused her to sink immediately. The cargo may be saved in a much damaged condition, but the boat is a total loss. No lives lost.

From St. Lanis.

The rivers are all falling. The steamer Martha arrived at the Yellow Stone, loaded with furs. At Yancton ber, for consultation upon the proceedings of the village she was fired upon by the Indians, and one man killed.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 4th an listen with avidity to the vile cant of dema- 4th of July, in Washington, were grand and He died at his residence in Petersburg, on the morning of the 2d inst., in the 47th year of his which will gratify their diseased appetites by the surrounding States, and not a few from those age. The Intelligencer says:-"In person, in Where are our schools? We have a large promise of change. To elevate such persons more recote. The military as well as the civic temper, and in intellect, he was one of God's bor with reproach? But are not the instances

The First Horn.

of the race. We love to go back, and dream up in genteel idleness, and throw them upon the dreams, and make theories, on the subject. "Wherefore?" do you ask. Because we love our race-love humanity-would elevate it, and and they are forced to minister to their wantsknow all we can of it.

The feeling is just. The dead live. Death is the pathway to life. We stand over the bier and look at the pale face, and the lifeless form, and weep, as if there were no hope. Yet the spirit of that frame has just entered life. We, waste his inheritance and become poor-and how the mourners, are dead, and we only. Yet who poor! without money, without friends to fly to, would check the falling tear? Who shot up the without knowledge sufficient to engage in any infountain of sorrow! Let the tears fall. Let the dustrial pursuit to furnish him bread! Alas, how fountain gush forth. They tell of our leve to poor! He moves about in society a man of sorrow.

The poor Indian, wild in his dreams, and wild er yet in his action, is full of poetic talk of the is still more pernicious on the morals of the reach of influences which will establish in them me to state these facts more in detail, and with spirit land, and the origin of his race. For every thing he has an emblem. Not a brave deed is done-not a suffering encounterd-that is not embalmed in poetry. Their prophets seem often to anticipate what will be, and always to expect pride, tyranny, and often cruelty are carly fore the white man, but that the white man will private guilt, insinuate nothing against those first in the spirit-land. But the Seminole prophet, Nehemathia, gives the following tradition as your own knowledge; your every-day observa-

of the different races: In the progress of the negotiation at Camp Moultrie in 1823, between the U.S. Commis sioners and the Indians, it became important to ascertain the population of the Seminole nation By request, a census was handed in by the chiefs. and on the Commissioners asking if the state ment embraced the blacks, who were slaves. there was so violent a burst of indignation from Nehemathla as to require rejoinder and reproof from those who represented the United States .-On explaining the motive of the inquiry, however, that the commissioners, in the allutment of territory, were desirous of providing for the negro as well as the Indian, Nehemathla was reconci ted to the supposed indignity east upon his peopile, and the negotiation proceeded and termina-ted harmoniously. On the exchange of docu-ments and treaties, the commissioners received the head chiefs of the Seminoles at an entertainment. On the removal of the cloth, (for Nehe mathla, Blunt, and many others, were not igno rant of the forms and courtesies of the dinner-ts ble,) and while the glass was circulating. Nehe mathla adverted to the unpleasant incident of the morning, in which he had exhibited so much temper. He stated, that they had among them a wise man, a philosopher, who had communion wise man, a philosopher, who had communion with the Great Spirit, and that if agreeable to the commissioners, it would be gratifying to him his revealments the only spology he had to offer for the displace are he had expressed on the negro

regard to the conduct of those concerned in the revolt. It may be that the insurrection had its source in ignorance and folly rather than in beings, into whom he had blown the breath of people had very recently instituted, and which the ights how on our mind, we cannot but reits precariousness; and in the unexpected and imute and produced an Indian. Though more
wonderful events in Europe for the last few pleased with the second than the first of his crea route and produced an Indian. Though mo tion, he was not altogether reconciled to the Red Skin. He returned for seven days more to his labors, and the result was the White Man, He galled with admiration upon this last as the per-fection of his works. But the negro and the Indian were still alive; and what was to be done to promote harmony and preserve peace. The spirit thought awhile, and assembled his three races of human beings, at the same time pla-cing before them three huge boxes. On one was marked Hoes and Asses: on another Bows and Arrows; and on the third Books. He said to the negro, as I made you first, in justice, you shall have the first choice. He selected the Hoes and the Christian Ministry of the United States, of February. marked Hoes and Axes: on another Bows and Ar-Axes. The Indian became restless, frantic with all denominations, since the first settlement of was almost in possession of the box of bows and And yet for days and weeks the most deadly preparations were in progress. Immense numbers of men enlisted heartily in an enterprise of imminent hazard which promised no substantial benefits even if crowned with the most thorough success. And against whom were all these forer constitute a difference of 123/2 per cent. in wilderness, and paddle his cause on the rivers, midable preparations made! Against neighbors, What a change had come over all this! Everythe representation of the two divisions of the and in hunting and fishing seek there his postume
residents of the same city, men actuated with the gather those stores of knowledge, from which he is to derive the rules for instructing and governing others. While these relations exist, peace and harmony will prevail; disturb them, and no the state of London, declaring his other results can follow but annihilation to the Black and Red vaces. The Negro and Indian will expectation and purpose of sailing for this coundisappear before the march and rapacity of the try in August next. The letter is dated May 30,

COMMUNICATION.

Let the Methodists Henr. No. VIII. To the Editors of the Examiner: Gentlemen:-Having in a former number of the gospel to be met by those who are slaves, and hence concluded that every christian is bound to exert himself in favor of Emanci I now desire to eall attention to the pern influence of slavery upon the whites, and urge that us an additional reason for its removal. The influence of the system is to degrade that which God has made honorable, and cause men al District in the free States than in the slave which God has made honorable, and cause men States for each term during the 60 years from to turn away from labor, and spend their time in hurnrious living. The deep sense of degradation which connects with labor, is everywhere apparent in the slave States, and it is not least repulsive feature in the train of evilsthe quiet toils of the husbandman, pleading for his course his inclination; and the lady, surround the slaveholding voters, or 1,200,000. This like manner to the various duties appropriate to whole population of the United States, or a four-teenth part of the whole population. The white population of the stave States, at this time, is probably a little more than 5,000,000; so that we may suppose that only about one-quarter of that sends him to the shop or field—necessity is this population have a pecuniary interest in slavery. The whole population of the slave states is now probably less than 9,000,000—so daughlers, to struggle for their daily bread; and and they feel all the weight of their condition It may be here stated that in the choice of and make painful sacrifices to conceal from the public eve the humbleness of their lot. How many mothers in Kentucky have labored to exnaustion, that their daughters might be able to dress finely, lounge in the parlor, and appear as gaily in the drawing room as their rich neighors-could we sketch the annals of the poor, specially in our large towns and cities, could we develope all the trickery to which they resort to hide their poverty, and, what should be "the crown of rejoicing," their honest labors from the eve of those about them-we would show a picare so varied and dark, that we would turn away, sick at heart. All this, you say, may be true, but is all wrong, and we have nothing to lo with it. It is true, painfully, and fearfully true, and I freely admit that it is all wrong-but it is human nature, and he is an indiffer ent observer of its tendencies, who does not now that when the wealth of another canno be rivaled, the easy indulgence it purchases will be aped, and the extravagance it generates and maintains, will be indulged. The ordinary rule is to judge from appearances, and men are apt to think themselves fine if they are finely clothed, and generally they are so received: a want of conformity to our circumstances is a foult, not to say crime, and how many commit it? That you have nothing to do with it, is denied. You have no right to adopt a system, or to pursue a line of policy, which is in its very nature calcutated to scandalise the feelings of your fellows or in its operations oppress and injure them. As christians you must walk circumspectly before nounces the death of Judge James H. Gugason, all men, and put no occasion of stumbling of offence before your brother-can you meet these proper and reasonable claims of the gospel, and hold on to a system of servitude which stamps lafew in which those who can possibly avoid it, teach their children any of the useful arts-is it

> The insurgents, especially the women, treatces, that is not known and read of all men, who ed their prisoners with unexampled barbarity, tread the soil of the South. Our appeal is to by cutting off their hands and feet, and tortoring them in every conceivable manner. It is universally conceded that Lamoriciere's

ings! And when misfortune comes upon them.

how bitterly they regret the mingled pride and fol-

ly of their parents, which fostered and brought

them up in a manner so preposterous! You

have seen the young man clothed in "purple and

fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day,"

seeking relief in recounting his former possessions

but his hopes are all withered, his riches all fled!

and he cannot dig. The influence of the system

young, nor can it be otherwise: from the time

they are able to talk they are permitted to com-

mand those who attend upon them: servants

young and old move at their bidding. Thus,

thrown in the midst of these corrupting influen

zing effects of slavery upon all classes in the com

tide of sin and pollution to roll on to future gen-

erations? By every interest that altaches to our

nature, by every motive which should influence

moral and accountable beings, I beseech you,

put forth your strength to stay the flood ere i

Under the Bridge, July 7th. 1848.

Men Not Be

Among the many wonderful discoveries Mr. Calboun has made in political and natural ser

ence, none is more wonderful than his recent an-nouncement of the fact that men are not born, but babes. He is thus reported to have said in

his late speech:
"This fatal erroris the universal idea that all

men are born free and equal. I purpose to ex-

prejudices in its favor. There is not a word of mith in the proposition, as comments under sided 'all men are born.' No, eir, men are not barn

infants are born, and they grow to be mea-

us at once as so self evident, that we all wonder we never saw it so before. King James' transle

born of woman, is of few days, and full of trunble." The proper rendering would have been babes, that are born of woman, are of few days, &c. Their want of metaphysical precision is remarkable.—National Eru.

THE CLERGY OF AMERICA.-The New York

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND is as large as Great Brit-

Melancholy Casualty.

Autocrat, fell overboard, about forty-five mile

The New York Commercial Advertiser, men-

below St. Louis and was drowned.

Crawford John Wilson, mate of the steamer

great empire.

1848.

sweeps over and ruins us.

munity. Ministers of the gospel, members of the braced him, with cries of Vive la Republique Church of Christ, Methodists of Kentucky, pledg-The following Ministry has been appointed: ed to maintain "whatsoener things are true, what Gen. Cavaignac, President. sorver things are just, whatsoever things are pure Bethmont, Justice, whatsoever things are levely, whatsoever things are Bedeau, Foreign Affairs. of good report," will you quietly fold your arms. and suffer this state of things to continue-thir

CLEROS.

Senard, Home Department. Lamoriciere, War. Bastide, Marine.

Goudchaux, Finance. Recurt, Public Works. Tounes, Commerce.

Assembly, in the place of Senant.

Gen. Changanier, Commune National Guards of Paris. M. Marie, late member of the Executive Clov ernment, is appointed President of the National

April state that the Government has expressed. The naval bill and amendments, striking out the we only those parties who shatein from war-

Dates from Valparano up to the 1st of may, mys the Sup, etate that tende, although not me presente as during foregoing months, did not refever so rapidly as the general tranquility of the country appeared to promise. Sig. Borgano, Minister of War and Marine, had resigned. Col. D. Pedro Nolance Vidad is to sup-

turn to Peru, to commence his functions as Min-ister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Chili have published a Decree concerning the payment of tithes, can-ordered as a step towards the abolition thereof.

Land Pajes in Green May. The Green Bay Advocate gives the following as the amount of the Land sales in the Green

February, - - - 41,692 80 40,436 71 58,754 46

making a total of \$182,102 22, for which one ain, and, according to Mr. Palmer, contains all hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred the natural resources to make it the seat of a and eighty-two acres of land have been sold or ver 900 farms of 160 acres each.

Colored People's Pair.

We understand that the colored people's fair at the Methodist Church, the corner of Fourth and Green streets, was unmerously attended, and the proceeds were very considerable, Not less than forty or fifty of our most respecseemed, we are told, to enjoy themselves ex- ing over their departure, as that of their best

CONGRESS

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Seven Bays Later from Europe.

In England, the Ministers had a majority

From Italy we learn that Vicenza has

bard array has been defeated near Verona.

A formidable Carlist movement has been com

It is rumored that the Austrian army ha

ion of the German war and the establish

of peace. The desit of a new Constitution

has been prepared, and is likely to be approx-

The disturbances which broke out in Mar-

eilles on the 22nd uit., have been quelled .-

IRELAND .- A Revolution at hand .- In Irelan

The League has not yet been constructed

physical-force movement will be made in the

The general condition of England is pacific

all tendency to violence in any tumultuous as

script, "It has been reported here by Telegraph

this afternoon, that preliminaries have been

signed between the Danes and the Prussians."

outherly rather than a westerly direction.

deputies, and fourteen General officers and the

The difficulty originated through a misunder-

standing of the Mayor at an interview with

On Thursday night barricades were erected

Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the des

Lamartine rode with Cavaignac and staff.-

On Saturday the Assembly declared its per-

On Sunday the President and Assembly an

nounced that after a frightful sacrifice of life,

The Archbishop of Paris was shot when ap-

Commissioners were appointed to try those

bravery saved the Republic. The troops all em-

Upwards of 5,000 prisoners were taken.

the Government had suppressed the revolt on to hosiness.

Archbishop of Paris.

eputation of citizens.

ruction of the Hotel de Ville.

and the insurgents were successful

gents had gained ground and strength.

fighting with great desperation.

that day with the most fearful loss.

endeavoring to restore peace.

who were found in arms.

sent appears unable to devise a check.

5 upon the sugar question

senced in Spain.

for Poland.

FRIDAY, July 14. SENATE.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. King of Ala. ap-seared, was sworn and took his seat. The Light House bill was passed.

Mr. Clayton has been elected chairman of the Dickinson, Acheson, Calhonn, Phelps, Underwood, and Clark, the committee.

The bill to pay the claims of the Cherokee nation was debated, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House several hours were occupied in hearing excuses of absentees at the call of the House yesterday. taken by the Italians; that Padus has capitalated to the Austriane, that Trieste has been placed in a state of blockade, and that the Lom-

seen ordered to invade Prussia. There is little doubt that an immense army is on the march

In the Senate, Wednesday, they insisted on their amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, and asked that a committee of conference be appoint-Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill to pay

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the bill to pay
the liquidated claims against Mexico, which was
agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engioned
and read a third time, which was done.

A message was received from the President,
with the proceedings of the San Patricio Court of
linquiry which was ordered to be printed.

The Oregon bill was then taken up.

Mr. Davis addressed the Senate in opposition to
the Missouri Compromise line being now idopted,
unless a guarantee was given that the mention

The Departments of France severally are tranmiless a guarantee was given that the question outcoming slavery should be thus settled forever.

Mr. Clayton moved to commit the bill and mendments to a select committee of eight, four from the south, and four from the north to be qually divided in politics and selected by ballor who should report a proposition for the settlement of the question. ortion of the people has been completely subthe armed movement goes on unabated. Thou ands are flocking to the clubs, and Govern-

of the question.

After a long debate the motio yeas 31, nays 14. The com ttee will be ballated for to-morro ut its formation is daily looked for. The Japubite press, headed by the Irish Felon, revels

In the House, Wednesday, the New York in undisturbed sedition. Little doubt is now branch mint bill was passed.

The reciprocity bill with Canada and the United States respecting the productions of each was entertained by any party that a formidable On motion of Mr. Vinten, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Diplomatic Bill, and amendments were considered to the hour

In the Senate, Friday, after noimportant ness Mr. Dickinson moved to take up the York branch mint bill. emblages of the working classes having alto-An amendment was offered to establish a branch Mint at Charleston, which was debated by Meson Dickerson, Niles, Butler, Dix and Badger. The DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES .- The Journal of ommerce says:-A letter from a very respectable house in Liverpool, dated evening of the 30th, to a gentleman in this city, says in a post-

mendment was finally adopted.

The bill was then rejected by year 16, maya 25.

The Scuate then adjourned till Saturday.

In the House, Mr. Botts offered the Military bill com the Senate with amendments postponing the eduction of the officers in the Army till the till

Russia.-The Cholera has lately increased in A debate apring up in which Memrs. Jones, of Tenn., Botts, Paschall, Haralson, and others par-Moscow to a fearful extent. According to the statistical accounts of papers published in the After a debate of three hours Mr. Bott's moved nterior, the cholera seems to have taken a

o disagree to the Senate's amendments. The motion was carried and a conferen nittee was appointed.

The Senate's amendment to allow the volunt three months extra pay was agreed to. FRANCE .- A terrific conflict had occurred at Paris, which lasted four days. The Govern-

ment proved triumphant. The loss of life was MONDAY, July 17. from 10,000 to 15,000, among whom were six

SENATE.

The Senate on Monday was called to order and proceeded to business.

Mr. Niles gave notice that he would move to take up the bill for Whitney's railroad to the Pa-The Naval Appropriation Bill was amended an

The bill modifying the Pilot Law was consider The National Guards were immediately called The Scurte they adjourned till Tuesday. out. The insurgents seized a position about the

HOUSE. In the House Mr. Cooks submitted a resolution

calling on the President for information in to the amount of monies paid to Case and Taylor, de-criminating between that for salaries and ever On Friday, considerable sighting took places A resolution was adopted giving the causion ta-ken by Col. Doniphan, to the State of Missouri. The artillery was used, but at night the insur-The Naval Committee were instructed to enquire

ato the expediency of reducing the Navy to a The Supreme Executive power was given to ident for information as to the number of indiana in Oregon, New Mexico, and California: the number of form and the troops that will be required state of siege. The whole day was spent in for those countries. figthing, except a lull during a thunderstorm. The Senate's amendment to the Pension Bill was The night presented an awful scene. The troops agreed to.

The night presented an awful scene. The troops were pouring in from the Departments and mittee of the Whole till adjournment. Tuesday, July 18.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order and proceeded the left side of Paris, and that Cavaignac had The Vice President in diefore the Senate a re-

port from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the imports of coal and iron, which was order given those on the right till 10 o'clock to surrender. The insurgents continued fighting all ed to be printed.

The Committee of Conference reported the bill repealing the act reducing the officers of the army to the former standard, with an amendment, grant-ing half pay to the widows and orphaus of the sol-On Monday, Lamoriciere arrived with reinforcements, when after ten hours of most terri-

ters engaged in the late war, which was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was considered.

Mr. Boriand addressed the Senate against the fic slaughter, the Government troops proved victorious, the insurgents being slain, scattered or mendment striking out the appropriations for the On Tuesday, all revolt was definitely quel-

Marine Hospitals.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Badger offered an amendment which was agreed to, proposing to consider the report of the Conference Committee.

The Senate then went into executive session. proaching the insurgents, with the design of

After executive session Mr. Clayton from Select Committe, reported a bill establishing territoristics. ial governments in Oregon, New Mexico and California, which was read twice, and made the spe cial order of the day for Friday.

The bill settling the slavery question was adopt in Committee of the Whole with great maximity. only two dissenting votes.

Senate adjourned. HOUSE In the House, the Conference Committee are port was adopted, by year 94, nays 30.
A paper was read from the Commit

Patents declaring the charges made against him to be false: which was referred to the Committee on The Civil birl was then taken up in Committee of

The Committee rose and Mr. Vinton reports the bill as amended. The House considered the amendment without definite action, and adjourned.

> WEDNESDAY, July 19, SENATE.

At the usual hour the Senais was called to o

der and proceeded to business.

A remonstrance sainst the stoppage of the Sunday mails, we read and ordered to be printed and referred.

The join resolution presenting to the State of isso ari the cannon captured by Col. Doniphan,

Mr. Clayton explained that his remarks on yesday explanatory of the territorial jurisdic but as his own.

ations for the Marine Hospitals

HOUSE.

The bill extending pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, was taken up and passed. The joint resolution for carrying the mail to the Pacific by steamers, was debated and then laid on

Congress has just passed, by a unanimou

The Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany states that Chili within a few days.

The Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany states that Chili within a few days.

The Yorkville (S. C.) Miscellany states that Chili within a few days.

Valparaiso papers publish interesting letters and over two years past declared his purpose to children out of twenty-eight in the building, were consumed. time been once or many times out of the coun-

The British and Foreign Bible Society was established in 1804. It has circulated more than 20,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. The gross expenditure has exceeded £3,000,000 .-Annual income £110,000.

The Crope in Indiana.

The Madison (Ind.) Banner says:-"The Wheat harvest has commenced, and for the first time within the memory of man, there are no complaints of the 'rust,' 'fly,' or any other evil; fram which we infer that the crop will be very large and of superior quality."

The Indiano in Mexico.

After the Latter Mortin and extent stores, the entirety three injections to proper

The New Orleans Delta says, that the Indians in Mexico, when our soldiers were leaving, table ladies and gentlemen were present, and all crowded around them, serrowing and weep-

to colored in gave a deal of they eventioned

view, how purely malignant, or how entirely motiveless does the recent insurrection in Paris lost their inspiring tones, and seemed to utter enty sounds of woe.

The property malignant, or how entirely on their squalid features; the drum and fife had entailing population in the slave States, is greater than in the slave States, and at least four-fifthe of the immigrants from foreign countries, disappear before the immigrants from foreign countries, and sounds of woe. Commission on Third o'-

"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

the second of the factors than in the factors in the report. With region to the